ACC NR: AR6035238

block diagrams of the operational device for these two cases are given. Structures of the operational device are optimal in the sense of that total probability of error is minimal, since the recognition signal is determined in the channel, whose probability is maximal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and a bibliography of 5 titles. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 12,06,09

Card 2/2

YASIYEVICH, V., kand.arkhitektury; PROTSENKO, O., arkhitektor, prepodavatel'; PORSIN, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAMYSHNYY, N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LEVIN, I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; FRIDKIN, B., student; SEKACHEV, Yu., student; MILEVSKIY, V., student; VMIRNOV, A., student; KORNEYEVA, S., studentka; VYGODSKIY, B., student; MOSHKOV, V., student

What kind of program for the course in "Industrial Design?" Opinion of teachers and students. Tekh.est. no.5:20-21 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra nachertatel'noy geometrii i kafedra grafiki Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii imeni Kirova (for Porsin). 2. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana (for Kamyshnyy, Korneyeva, Vygodskiy, Moshkov). 3. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (for Levin, Smirnov). 4. Leningradskiy institut aviapriborostroyeniya (for Fridkin, Sekachev, Milevskiy).

YASKAZHUK, A. S.

Yaskazhuk, A. S.

"The authority of the teacher and methods of creating and strengthening it." Min Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. M. Gor'kiy. Kiev, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

ARONOV, I., kand. tekhn. nauk (Kiyev); KHILINSKAYA, L., inzh. (Kiyev); YASKE, M., inzh. (Kiyev)

Using the heat of flue gases. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.5:31 My '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Waste heat) (Flue gases)

ARONOV, I.Z.; KHILINSKAYA, L.G.; KISELEV, M.Ye.; YASKE, M.F.

Improving the utilization of natural gas in boiler rooms.
Prom.energ. 16 no.9:32-33 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Gas as fuel)

S/058/62/000/007/061/068
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Vagner, S. D., Yelesova, T. D.; Yaskelyaynen, F. S.

TITLE: Optical properties of the positive column of a d.c. discharge in helium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 54, abstract 7Zh366 ("Uch. zap. Karel'sk. ped. in-t", 1961, v. 11, no. 1, 75 - 81)

TEXT: The relative intensities of 10 He lines were measured in the pressure range 0.12 - 0.74 mm Hg at various values of the discharge current. At the same time the electric parameters of the plasma were measured by probes. The intensity was measured by a photographic method on two characteristic curves. At the analysis of the probe characteristics, the method of processing the ion portion of the characteristics and the beginning of its electron portion was used. The speed distribution of the electrons was supposed to be of the Maxwell form. The electron temperature was determined from the diagram of the dependence between the logarithm of the derivative of the total current on the probe and the voltage between the probe and the anode. In case of a large photocurrent from

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S/058/62/000/007/051/068
A062/A101

the surface of the probe, the concentration of the charged particles, determined from the ion portion of the characteristic, will yield too high results. However, the comparison of concentrations found from the ion and electron portions of the characteristics shows that the photoeffect can be neglected. The results of the measurement show that the intensity of all investigated lines increases with the increase of the discharge current. At high pressures a saturation effect is observed that may be explained by the decrease of the electron temperature. The agreement between the calculated values of the relative intensities and the experimental data shows that the disactivation of the excited levels is due chiefly to collisions between excited atoms and electrons and collisions between excited and normal atoms resulting in the production of molecular ions. There are 15 references.

Yu. Kutev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

DOROSINSKIY, M., kapitan teplokhoda "Il'ich"; YASKEVICH, A., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya.

New manual on seamanship. ("Seamanship" part 1. ed. I.I.Kirdan and others. Reviewed by M.Dorosinskii, A.Iaskevich). Mor.flot 16 no.9: 30-32 S '56. (Seamanship) (Kirdan, I.I.) (MLRA 9:10)

YASKEVICH, A.

MISHIN, M.; YASKEVICH, A.

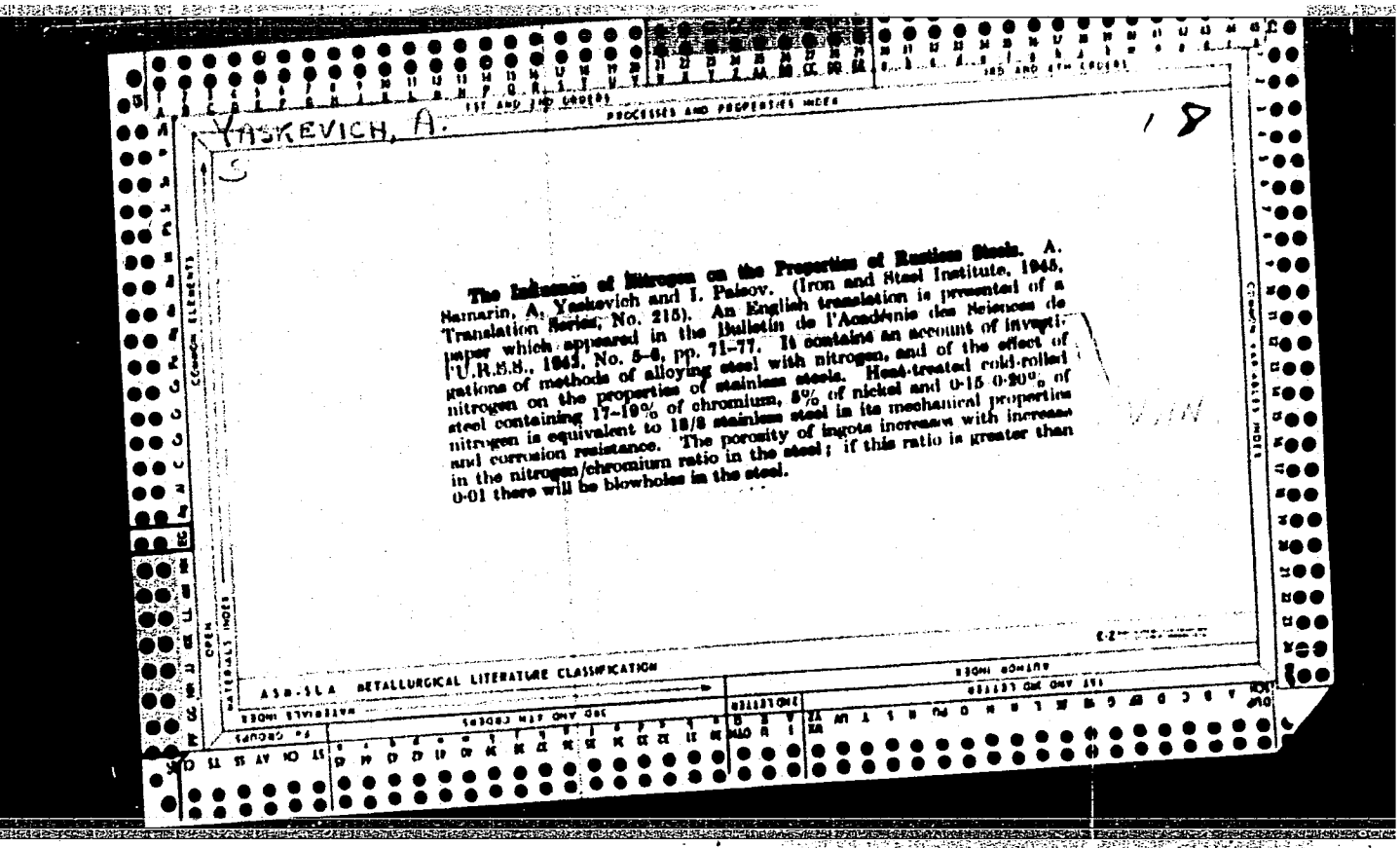
Use of the radar station "Neptune" for pilot guiding of vessels. Mor.flot 17 no.9:26-27 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

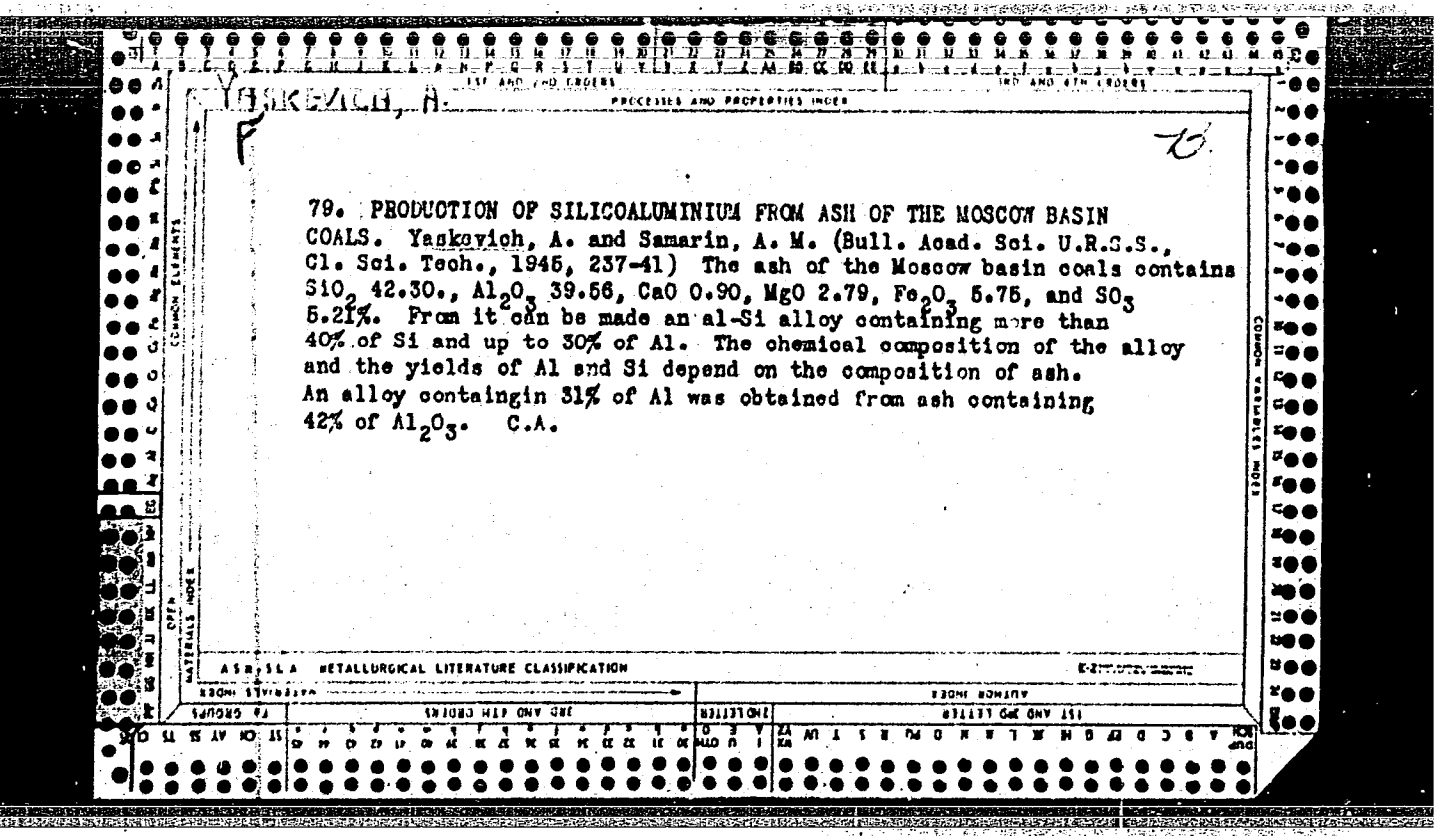
1. Kapitan Ust'-Kamchatskogo porta (for Mishin). 2. Starshiy inzhener-kapitan Upravleniya glavnogo revizora Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR (for Yaskevich).
(Radar in navigation) (Ust-Kamchatsk--Pilot guides)

YASKEVICH, A., starshiy inzhener-kapitan; ZURABOV, Yu., starshiy inzh.

Revision of the International Signal Code. Mor. flot 22 no.8: 25-26 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

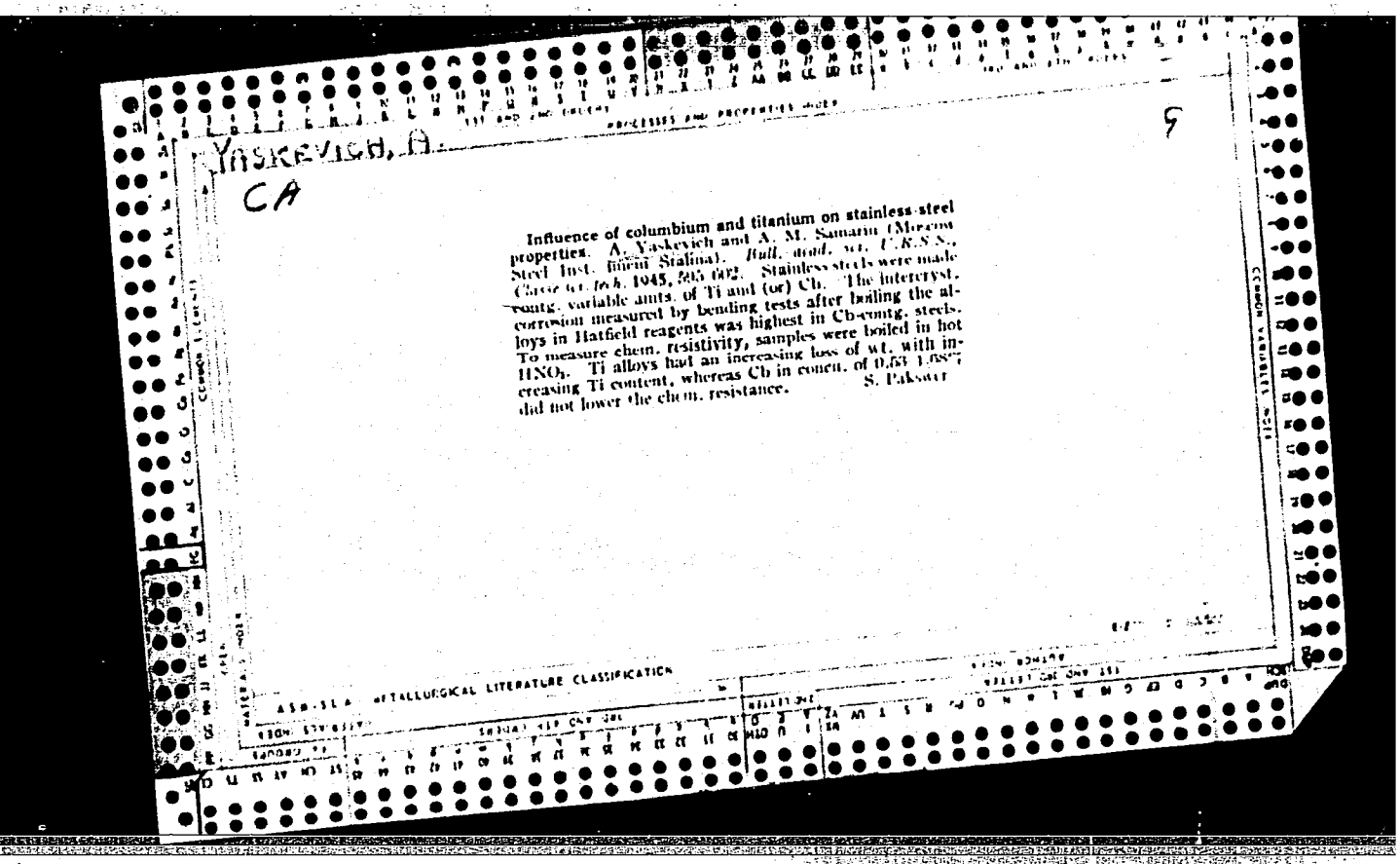
1. Upravleniye glavnogo revizora po bezopasnosti moreplavaniya Ministerstva morskogo flota (for Yaskevich). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Zurabov). (Signals and signaling)

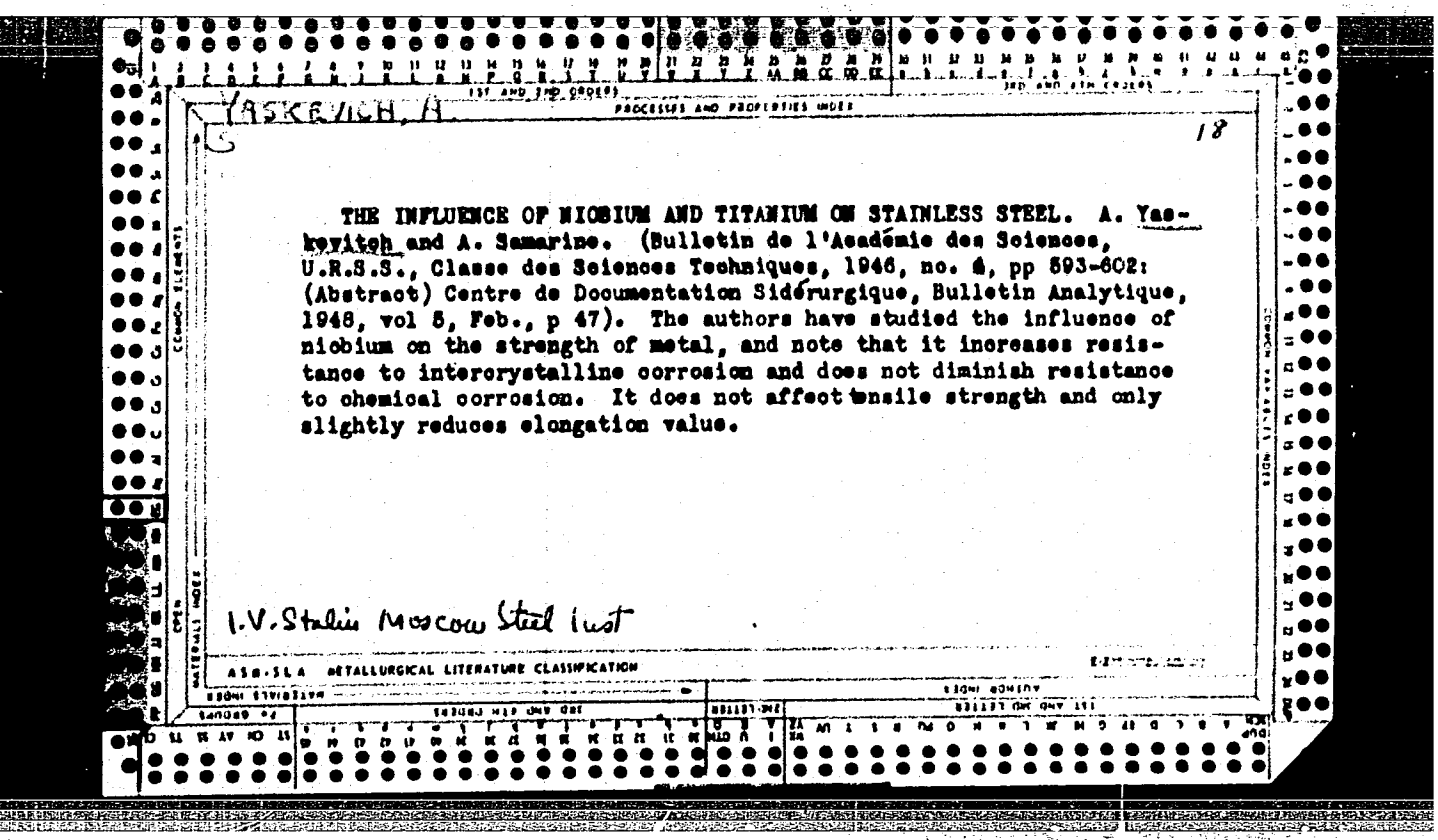




YASKEVICH, A.

79. PRODUCTION OF SILICOALUMINIUM FROM ASH OF THE MOSCOW BASIN COALS. Yaskevich, A. and Samarin, A. M. (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Tech., 1945, 237-41) The ash of the Moscow basin coals contains SiO_2 42.30., Al_2O_3 39.56, CaO 0.90, MgO 2.79, Fe_2O_3 5.75, and SO_3 5.21%. From it can be made an al-Si alloy containing more than 40% of Si and up to 30% of Al. The chemical composition of the alloy and the yields of Al and Si depend on the composition of ash. An alloy containgin 31% of Al was obtained from ash containing 42% of Al_2O_3. C.A.





YASKEVICH, A

18

THE INFLUENCE OF NIOBIUM AND TITANIUM ON STAINLESS STEEL. A. Yaskevitch and A. Samarine. (Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences, U.R.S.S., Classe des Sciences Techniques, 1946, no. 6, pp 593-602: (Abstract) Centre de Documentation Sidérurgique, Bulletin Analytique, 1948, vol 5, Feb., p 47). The authors have studied the influence of niobium on the strength of metal, and note that it increases resistance to intercrystalline corrosion and does not diminish resistance to chemical corrosion. It does not affect tensile strength and only slightly reduces elongation value.

I.V. Stalin Moscow Steel Inst

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The influence of niobium and titanium on the properties of stainless steels. A. M. Samarin and A. A. Yaskevich. [illegible] Nauk S.S.S.R. [illegible] 1953, No. [illegible] A comparison of the properties of stainless steels with 18% Cr and around 10% Ni, with and without about 1% Nb or 0.6% Ti show that the mech. properties after tempering and annealing were practically the same at 20 and 600°. The plasticity of Nb steel at 800° quenched from 1150° and tempered at 650° was 1.5-2 times lower than of the similarly treated Ti steel. Long tempering of the Nb steel at 800° raises its plasticity at that temp. to that of the Ti steel. Nb imparts better intercryst. corrosion properties than Ti. The acid resistance of hardened stainless steel with and without Nb and Ti is high, and practically the same, the losses in boiling HNO_3 not exceeding 0.5 g./sq. m./hr. The annealed Nb steel is more acid resistant than the Ti steel or the ordinary stainless steel. Nb imparts better weldability to the steel than Ti, the seam is denser, more resistant to intercryst. corrosion, has a 4 times greater resistance to HNO_3, and is more plastic.

A. M. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220019-9"

YASKEVICH, A.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of deoxidation conditions on the content of nonmetallic inclusions in steel. Sbor. Inst. stali no.35:271-282 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra elektrometallurgii.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Steel--Defects)

YASKEVICH, A.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FILIPPOV, A.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAMARIN, A.M.

Lamination of chromium-nickel alloys in thin sheets. Sbor. Inst. stali no.35:320-326 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra elektrometallurgii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin).

(Steel--Defects)
(Chromium-nickel alloys--Metallography)

YASKEVICH, A., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya

Limited visibility and the magnitude of moderate speed. Mor. flot 21 no.4:17-19 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Rule of the road at sea)

YASKEVICH, A.A.; SAMARIN, A.M.

Effect of nitrogen and boron on the properties of austenitic stainless steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.7: 97-102 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Steel, Stainless--Metallurgy)

YASKEVICH, A.

Maintaining the logbook. Mor. flot. 24 no.11:25-26 N '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela bezopasnosti Glavnogo upravleniya moreplavaniya Ministerstva morskogo flota.

L 08292-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WB
ACC NR: AP6032051 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/009/0062/0065

36
33
B

AUTHOR: Neygebauer, G. O.; Yaskevich, A. A.; Buryakov, Yu. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut i splavov)

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of austenitic stainless steel containing nitrogen and the effect produced on it by rare-earth metals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1966, 62-65

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic stainless steel, chromium nickel stainless steel, steel intergranular corrosion, cerium containing steel, lanthanum containing steel, neodymium containing steel, praseodymium containing steel, nitrogen containing steel, austenitic steel, carbon steel, corrosion-resistance, intergranular corrosion

ABSTRACT: Two series of heats of austenitic stainless steel containing 0.03—0.09% carbon, 1.5—2.2% manganese, 18.0—20.0% chromium, 5—7% nickel, 0.15—0.20% nitrogen, and 0—0.50% rare-earth metal (cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and praseodymium) have been tested to determine the maximum carbon content which does not render the steel susceptible to intergranular corrosion and to evaluate the effect of small additions of rare-earth metal on this maximum permissible carbon content. Corrosion tests of specimens annealed at 1100C and sensitized at 650C

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.018.8:669.85/.86:620.193

L 08292-67
ACC NR: AP6032051

3

for 1 hr showed that carbon in excess of 0.043—0.046% sharply increased the rate of corrosion, which proves the susceptibility of steel to intergranular corrosion. Tests also showed that rare-earth metals lower the resistance to corrosion of all tested steels in proportion to the increase of steel carbon content. Rare-earth metals appear to form carbides at grain boundaries which, due to their instability in acid solutions, promote intergranular corrosion. On the other hand, sensitized steel containing 0.045% carbon and no rare-earth metals is not susceptible to intergranular corrosion, and its resistance to corrosion in boiling nitric acid corresponds approximately to that of vacuum-melted Kh18N9 steel and greatly exceeds the resistance to corrosion of Kh18N9T steel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

YASKEVICH, A., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya

Heroic passages. Mor. flot 25 no.5:10-12 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

RYABCHENKO, N.I.; SPITKOVSKIY, D.M.; TSEYTLIN, P.I.; Prinimala uchastiye YASKEVICH, A.G., studentka

Some physicochemical aspects of single-strand DNA. Biofizika 8 no.1:19-27 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva i Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

IVANNIK, B.P.; KLIPSON, N.A.; MAMEDOVA, T.G.; RYABCHENKO, N.I.; SKLOBOVSKAYA, M.V.; YASKEVICH, A.G.

Molecular mechanisms underlying radiation-induced cytogenetic disorders. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.9:18-22 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

42058

27,1220

S/219/62/000/011/002/002
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Ryabchenko, N. I., Tseytlin, P. I., Yaskevich, A. G.

TITLE: Study of local radiation injuries in DNA by thermal separation of the double helix

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny; no. 11, 1962, 51 - 54

TEXT: The effect of irradiations on the DNA macromolecule was studied on tha basis of the degradation kinetics and viscosity of its one-strand structures. A double-helix DNA (N/P ≅ 1.64 - 1.68; E(P) = 6500 - 6700; molecular weight = $7 \cdot 10^6$ - $8.5 \cdot 10^6$) was obtained from calf thymus and x-ray irradiated with 5000 r/min. UV irradiation lasted for 5 min, dose $4.7 \cdot 10^4$ erg/min·mm^2. One-strand DNA was obtained at 88°C by the method of P. Doty et al. (Proc. nat. Acad. Sci. (Wash.), 1960, v. 46, p.461). The number of strands was calculated from $\log \eta / \log R$ divided by $-\alpha$, where η is the viscosity, R the x-ray dose in r, and α the exponent in the Staudinger equation. Since the number of chains, n, was ~1 in irradiated and

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Study of local ...

non-irradiated structures, it is assumed that x-ray irradiation does not cause thermostable crosslinking. UV irradiation inhibited the separation of the strands, owing to crosslinking. These results agree closely with the viscosity data obtained with different electrolytes and temperatures. When the Na^+ ion concentration is increased from 0.01 to 0.2 M, the one-strand DNA from irradiated as well as non-irradiated DNA coils up, and the viscosity decreases by 20 - 30 times. When the temperature in 0.2 M Na^+ is raised from 25 to 70°C, the viscosity increases by a factor of 3.0-3.7. The viscosity of the irradiated one-strand DNA is, however, 3-4 times lower than that of the non-irradiated; this is apparently due to solitary breaks in the chains. The effects of increased temperature and ion concentration in UV irradiated one-strand DNA were much less marked. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN, SSSR (Institute of Experimental Biology AMS USSR (I. N. Mayskiy, Professor, Director); Institute meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR (Institute of Medical Radiology AMS USSR, Moscow (G. A. Zedgenidze, Member of the AMS USSR, Director)

S/219/62/000/011/002/002
B144/B186

Study of local ...

PRESENTED: by N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Member of the AMS USSR

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 3/3

YASKEVICH, A.I.

Collection of clinical prescriptions." B.I.Trusevich, V.V.Korobko. Reviewed by A.I.Iaskevich. Farm. i toks. 18 no.4:56-57 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS)
(TRUSKEVICH, B.I.) (KOROBKO, V.V.)

YASKEVICH, A.M., inzh.

Efficiency of using trolley dump trucks in Bogurayev Quarries. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.5:44-45 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Bogurayev—Dump trucks)

YASKEVICH, A. P.,

POLIN, Leonid Yevgen'yevich; YASKEVICH, A.P., redaktor; DIZHUR, I.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manoeuvering in narrow places] Manevrirovanie v uzkostiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 179 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Naval maneuvers)

YASKEVICH, Aleksey Pavlovich; BOBYR'-BYKHANOVSKIY, I.L., red.; FEDOROV, V.P., red.izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Collisions of ships] Stolknovenie sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 137 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Collisions at sea)

YASKEVICH, A.T.; SHULIP, V.P.; SHCHEKOLDIN, G.N.; ZAPECHEL'NYUK, F.I.

More efficient production of nepheline concentrate. Prom.energ.11 no.5:25 My '56. (Nepheline) (MLRA 9:9)

YASKEVICH, A.T.

Conference on the use of foam apparatus for the removal of dust from gases. Khim.prom. no.4:251-252 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Dust collectors)

VASILYICH, E. D.

New species of ostracods from Santonian coastal sediments in the eastern slope of the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.61:69-87 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Ural Mountain region—Ostracoda, Fossil)

9(6) SOV/32-25-4-58/71

AUTHORS: Chikobava, V. S., Yaskevich, G. N.

TITLE: Use of Silver - Carbon Foils for Electron Microscope Investigations (Primeneniye serebryano-ugol'nykh plenok dlya elektronnomikroskopicheskikh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, p 498 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Silver - carbon foils may be used for studying electron-microscopically the fine structure of nickel alloys. Silver is dusted onto the pickled ground section in a vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg). The thickness of the silver layer is a few microns, and it can be easily detached. Carbon is then dusted onto this negative silver "print" of the ground section. This is, again, done in the vacuum. This dual-layer silver-carbon foil is then placed into nitric acid, where the silver dissolves and the carbon foil floats up. The latter is then cleaned and studied electron-microscopically. The electron microphotograph of a ZhSZ alloy is given (Fig). There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4015077 S/0205/64/004/001/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, P. I.; Yaskevich, G. P.; Ryabchenko, N. I.

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation on the hydrogen bond system of DNA macromolecules

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing x-irradiation effect, DNA macromolecular structure, DNA hydrogen bonds, DNA thermostability, radiation dose, DNA melting temperature, double strand DNA

ABSTRACT: This study of DNA macromolecular structure thermostability is based on the literature and on investigation of DNA solutions. DNA solutions (0.008%) were vibrated at 10 kc and x-irradiated in 0.2M NaCl with doses ranging from 12 to 59 kr. Hydrogen bond system damage in DNA solutions was determined spectrophotometrically by absorption value changes. Melting temperature curves served as thermostability indices. Findings show that radiation doses may markedly reduce DNA melting temperatures without affecting DNA absorption values at room temperature. With increased radiation doses,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015077

the DNA melting temperature profile deteriorates. Melting temperature decrease is a linear function of the radiation dose. Irradiation breaks down DNA hydrogen bonds into several double strand DNA parts independent of one another. These DNA parts melt at lower temperatures because of reduced molecular weight (100,000 or less). Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moscow(Institute of Experimental Biology,AMN SSSR); Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk(Institute of Medical Radiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Jul63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

5C

L 24409-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6006369 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0100/0100

AUTHORS: Chernoval, V. S.; Shcherba, N. U.; Frolin, N. V.; Dashevskiy, L. N.; Kolyada, I. A.; Gudrit, Ye. R.; Pediv, V. A.; Ivanovskiy, E. N.; Mazur, P. A.; Yaskevich, L. Ye.

55
13

ORG: none

TITLE: Streamline flow meter. Class 42, No. 178125 [announced by Gas Institute, AN UkrSSR (Institut gaza AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, streamline flow

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a streamline flow meter containing a sensing element in the form of a pivoted vane and jet rectifiers mounted in front of and behind the vane (see Fig. 1). To decrease vibrations, the pivoted vane has a bend in the side opposite the flow direction. A plate whose center of gravity is displaced toward the free end of the vane is hinged to the vane. There is also a bypass tube connecting the front and back of the vane.

UDC: 532.574.27

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L 24409-66
ACC NR: AP6006369

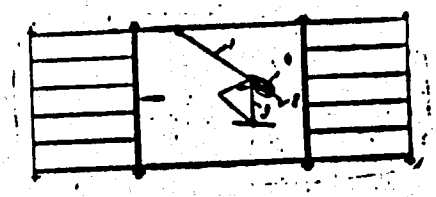

Fig. 1. 1 - pivoted vane; 2 - bend of vane; 3 - plate; 4 - bypass tube.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb65

Card 2/2

YASKEVICH, R.T.

Characteristics of the anatomical structure of wood of some almond species. Bot.zhur.41 no.8:1172-1177 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Almond) (Wood)

YASKEVICH, R.T.

Shoot formation in Digraphis arundinacea L. and Beckmannia eruciformis (L) Host. Bot.zhur. 43 no.3:395-399 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR, Minsk.
(Reed canary grass) (Slough grass)

L 45874-66
ACC NR: AP6017081 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/001/0066/0067

AUTHOR: Yas'kevich, Z. (Master of arts; Engineer; Member of Polish Army)

24
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Asphalt-paved runways

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 1, 1966, 66-67

TOPIC TAGS: airfield, runway construction, asphalt / ~~D-20, D-35~~, D-50, D-70, ~~D-100, D-200, D-300 asphalt~~ (asphalt, asphalt)

ABSTRACT: The use of bituminous materials such as asphalts and tars for landing-strip pavements on Polish airfields is discussed. This material is successfully used for repairing old cement or concrete runways and for new constructions. It is estimated that the life of asphalt pavements is about 30 years while the life of concrete pavements is from 35 to 50 years. However, asphalt is less expensive than concrete. The landing strips are usually paved either with coarse-grained or medium-grained asphalt-concrete mixtures. The mixtures consist of D-50 or D-70 asphalt, mineral flour, crushed stone and sand (grains less than 2 mm). The percentage compositions of coarse and medium-grained mixtures are shown in a table. Asphalts of Polish domestic origin are used. Their types and penetrations, at 25 C, are shown in a table. In order to increase the surface non-skid properties, an addition (not more than 30%) of blast-furnace slag to crushed basalt is recommended. The addition of a mixture composed of lime (70%) and chimney (30%) ashes

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L 45874-66
ACC NR: AP6017081

is also recommended. The upper layer of an asphalt pavement is impregnated with a mixture of cement (50%) and water (50%) up to a 3-mm depth. The procedure of impregnation is briefly explained. Such asphalt-cement surfaces resist well to the action of fuel gases and are waterproof. Their coefficient of friction is about 0.84. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 01, 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 ULR

YASKEVICHIUS, A.

YASKEVIČIUS, A., med. m. kand.

Acute pancreatitis from data of the 1st general clinical hospital. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.1:12-16 Ja'63.

1. Vilniaus 1 tarybine klinine ligonine. Vyr. gydytojas V.Bernackis.

*

YASHIN, A.Ya.

Lower waves in a rectangular wave guide with a laminated filling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. no.4:503-505 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki Moskovskogo stanko-instrumental'nogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Wave guides)

FAL'KOVSKIY, S.V., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.S., inzh.; VIGAK, V.M., inzh.; YASKILKO, N.B., inzh.; BULYGIN, Yu.G., inzh.; PASICHNIK, I.I., inzh.

Using strain gauges for a full scale investigation of the steam pipes of the 200 Mw unit. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:32-36 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.
(Steam pipes—Testing)
(Boilers)

YASKIN, S. I.

"Sainfoin in Khakassiya Sandy Soil and Its Agricultural Value." Cand Agr Sci, Omsk Agricultural Inst, Omsk, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

YASKIN, V.

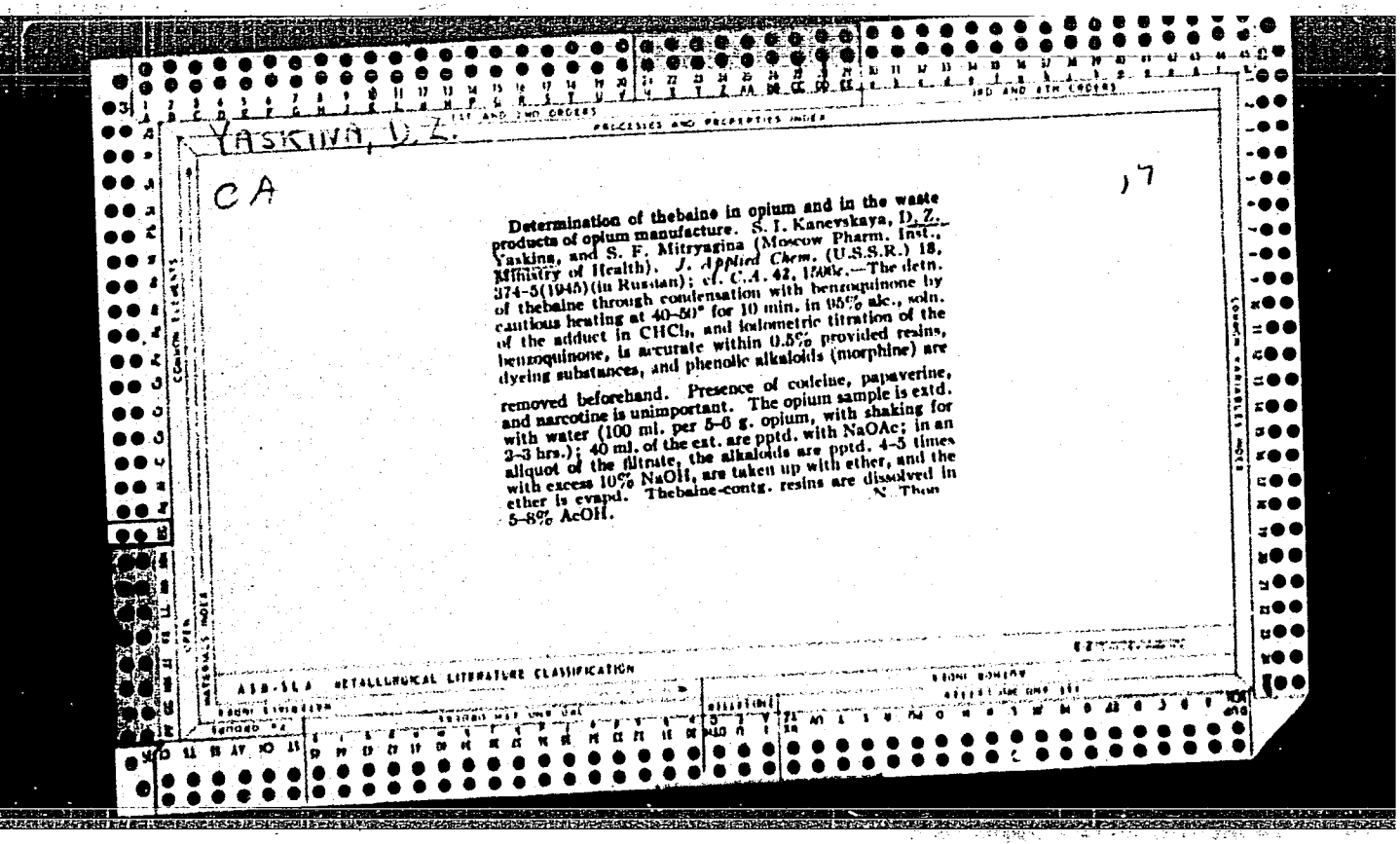
First results of our construction organization's work. Sel'. stroi. 11 [i.e. 12] no.2:5-6 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Predsedatel' Peremyshl'skoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii Kalushskoy oblasti.
(Peremyshl' District--Construction industry)

YASKIN, V. N.

"Causes of the Noncoalescence of Water Droplets in Collision," by P. S. Prokhorov and V. N. Yaskin, Lab. of Surface Forces, Inst. of Physical Cehmistry, Acad. Sci.USSR, April, 1947

B-76026



YASKINA, D. Z.

CA

17

Determination of thebaine in opium and in the waste products of opium manufacture. S. I. Kanevskaya, D. Z. Yaskina, and S. F. Mitryagina (Moscow Pharm. Inst., Ministry of Health). *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 374-5(1945)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 42, 1708k.—The detn. of thebaine through condensation with benzoquinone by cautious heating at 40–50° for 10 min. in 95% alc., soln. of the adduct in $CHCl_3$, and iodometric titration of the benzoquinone, is accurate within 0.5% provided resins, dyeing substances, and phenolic alkaloids (morphine) are removed beforehand. Presence of codeine, papaverine, and narcotine is unimportant. The opium sample is extd. with water (100 ml. per 5–6 g. opium, with shaking for 2–3 hrs.); 40 ml. of the ext. are pptd. with NaOAc; in an aliquot of the filtrate, the alkaloids are pptd. 4–5 times with excess 10% NaOH, are taken up with ether, and the ether is evapd. Thebaine-contg. resins are dissolved in 5–8% AcOH.

A58-54A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YASKINA, D.S.

YASKINA, D.S., kandidat farmatsevticheskikh nauk

Quantitative determination of some salts of alkaloids and anesthetics in ampulla solutions by means of "H-O" ion-exchange substances. Apt. delo 6 no.4:46-48 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. P.L.Senov) Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ALKALOIDS) (ANESTHETICS) (BASE-EXCHANGE COMPOUNDS)

YASKINA, D.S.

AUTHORS: Kanevskaya, S. I. and Yaskina, D. S.

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Hofmann Reaction (K voprosu o mekhanizme reaktsii Gofmana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 65-68 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to explain further the mechanism of the Hofmann reaction, the authors studied it with amides beta-phenyl-beta-(N-phenyl-N-benzoylamino)-propionic acid because the absence of the hydrogen atom in the nitrogen of the amino-group of this amide promotes the possibility of formation of a homologous glyoxalidone, provided the latter is formed from potassium salt of carbamic acid. The glyoxalidones are being formed not as a result of intramolecular cyclization of the intermediately originating salts of carbamic acids but rather as a result of intramolecular isomerization of the intermediate isocyanates. Again, due to the absence of the hydrogen atom in the nitrogen of the amino group, the isocyanate does not experience an intramolecular closing into glyoxalidone but hydrolyzes under the effect of an alkali surplus into a homologous diamine. Benzoylation of beta-phenyl-beta-(N-phenylamino)-propionic acid was possible only in the presence of benzoyl

chloride in the quinoline base medium. Employing this method, the authors obtained beta-phenyl-beta-(N-phenyl-N-benzoylamino)-propionic acid which was converted with acid chloride into amide. The reaction of amide of beta-phenyl-beta-(N-phenyl-N-benzoylamino)-propionic acid with potassium hypobromite did not produce any glyoxalidone; a detailed investigation of the reaction products revealed a substance, the analysis and property data of which corresponded with beta-phenyl-beta-(N-phenyl-N-benzoyl)-ethylene-diamine.
There are 10 references, of which 4 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute (Moskovskiy Farmatsevticheskiy Institut)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

YASKINA, D.S.

AUTHORS: Kanevskaya, S. I. and Yaskina, D. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of Substituted Ethylenediamines by the Hofmann Reaction (Sintez zameshchennykh etilendiaminov po reaktsii Gofmana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 68-72 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The method of obtaining arylethylenediamines based on the splitting of glyoxalidones with hydrochloric acid (method introduced in 1932 by S. I. Kanevskaya) and the Hofmann reaction were used in synthesizing phenylethylenediamine derivatives containing methoxy- and methylenedioxy groups in the phenyl radical. The chemical process of synthesizing 4-methoxy- and 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-ethylenediamines is described. The basic beta-(3,4-methylene dioxyphenyl)- and beta-(4-methoxyphenyl)-beta-aminopropionic acids were derived by the widely-known V. M. Rodionov method (5-13), then subjected to benzoylation with benzoyl chloride in an alkali medium and finally converted by ester of acid chloride into homologous amides. By applying the Hofmann reaction to amides of beta-3,4-methylene dioxyphenyl)-beta-(N-benzoylamino)-propionic and beta-(4-methoxy phenyl)-beta-(N-benzoylamino)-propionic acid, the authors obtained 5-(3,4-methylene dioxyphenyl)-glyoxalidone together with 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxydiazolone-(2),5-(3,4-methylen dioxyphenyl)-

Synthesis of Substituted Ethylenediamines by the Hofmann Reaction

1,3,4-oxydiazolone-(2) and 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-glyoxalidone. Carbonization took place after heating the latter with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Only after finding softer hydrolysis conditions for these glyoxalidones was its possible to obtain dichlorohydrates of 3,4-methylene dioxyphenyl-ethylenedimaine and 4-methoxyphenyl-ethylenediamine. Pharmacological tests conducted by M. M. Nikolayeva and P. M. Subbotin at the Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute showed that this substance, when introduced intravenously, causes a rise in blood pressure (cats and rabbits) but is about .2% as potent as andrenalin.
There are 15 references, of which 5 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute (Moskovskiy Farmatsevticheskiy Institut)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Carc 2/2

YASKINA, D.S., kand.farmatsevticheskikh nauk

Quantitative determination of ampule solutions of the hydrochlorides of lobeline and ephedrine by using the "H-O" anionite. Apt.delo 8 no.3:66-68 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii (zav. - prof.P.L.Senov) farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(LOBELINE) (EPHEDRINE) (ION EXCHANGE)

YASKINA, D.Z., kand.farmatsevticheskikh nauk

"Technology of pharmaceutical chemical preparations" by L.S. Maioris. Reviewed by D.Z. IAskina. Apt. delo 9 no. 5:88-89 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

(MAIORIS, L.S.)

BELOVA, A.V.; GORBACHEVA, N.A.; SHVAYKOVA, Mariya Dmitriyevna, prof.; SHEVERDYAYEVA, V.M.; RUBTSOV, A.F., kand.farmatsevticheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YASKINA, D.S., kand.farmatsevticheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KOZULIN, V.S., red.; RAYKO, N.Yu., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the practical studies of forensic chemistry for pharmacology correspondence students of institutions of higher learning] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po sudebnoi khimii; dlia studentov-zaochnikov farmatsevticheskikh vuzov. Pod obshchei red. M.D.Shvaikovoi. Moskva, 1-i Mosk.mod.in-t im. I.M.Sechenova, 1961. 101 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy khimii farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova (for Belova, Gorbacheva, Shvaykova, Sheverdyayeva).
(PHARMACOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)
(CHEMISTRY, LEGAL)

YASKINA, D.S.; NGUYEN BA KHIYEP

Quantitative determination of aprophene and benzacetine with the aid of H-O anionite. Apt. delo 13 no.1:69-70 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

YASKINA, K.V.

SOROKINA, Ye.G.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1798

Buzulutskov, Fedor Semenovich, Tamara Ivanovna Gurova, Lidiya Illarionovna Korobeynikova, Viktoriya Aleksandrovna Pluman, Antonida Grigor'-yevna Poda, Yevgeniia Gerbetovna Sorokina, and Klavdiya Vasil'yevna Yaskina

Litologiya mezozoya i kaynozoya Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti (Meso-zoic and Cenozoic Lithology of the West Siberian Plains) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 187 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti, and Zapadno-Sibirskiy gosudarstvennyy nefterazvedochnyy trest.

Ed.: V.G. Vasil'yev; Exec. Ed.: Ye.G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina

PURPOSE: This book is intended for lithologists, petrographers, stra-tigraphers, and exploration geologists in general.

COVERAGE: The book describes the methods and results of lithological and petrographic studies of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments conducted in the area of the West Siberian Plains during the period 1950-1954. An analysis is made for each stratigraphic component of the mineral -

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petrographic composition of the rocks and the mineral-petrographic correlations. A comparison between the studied cross-sections is also made. The facies characteristics of sedimentation for indivi-dual periods in the geological history of the regions and the vari-ations in these characteristics in space and time are discussed. Conditions favorable for the formation and migration of gases and petroleum during Mesozoic time and the possible accumulation of pe-troleum and gas on an industrial scale in Western Siberia are ex-amined. There are 34 figures, 11 tables, a supplement containing 5 maps. There are 35 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/7

YASKINA, R.K.

Regionalization of the northern and northwestern parts of European U.S.S.R. Vest.LGU 16 no.18:131-134 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Russia, Northwestern geography)

YASKINA, Ye. K.

Comparative study of properties of thrombotropin and Ac-globulin. B. A. Kudryashov and E. K. Yaskina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 123–6 (1954).—Introduction of dicoumarin into expt'l. rats destroys biosynthesis of thrombotropin, while the biosynthesis of Ac-globulin is unchanged. Heating blood plasma of a rat leads to approx. equal degrees of destruction of both thrombotropin and Ac-globulin. The 2 substances appear to behave differently in the plasma only at pH 6.6, since at other pH levels their activities are changed by substantially the same amts. Thrombotropin, in contrast to Ac-globulin, is adsorbed on $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. Thus the 2 substances are undoubtedly distinct plasma components. G. M. K.

15G95

YASKLOVSKIY, V.

USSR/Vocational Education 5705.0200 Oct 1947

"Moscow Leather Shoe Combine is Twenty-five Years Old," V. Yasklovskiy, 1 p

"Legkaya Prom" Vol VII, No 10

Discusses achievements and curricula of Moscow Leather Shoe Combine Technical School. Student body of 600 persons in 1946-1947 academic year. Total auditorium, laboratory and office space is 3,500 meters. Library contains 54,000 volumes, and there are not enough instructors. In past 25 years the combine has prepared 1,278 workers as commanders of central workshops, 653 footwear technologists, 49 technologists for production of extracts, and 381 leatherworker-technicians.

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LC

PERSHIN, N.I.; ALEKSANDROV, V.I.; ILLERITSKIY, N.Ye.; TABACHKOV, I.F.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.I.; KANAR', I.A.; YAS'KO, A.P.; KLYUKIN, A.P.; POLYAKOV, V.S.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.; SMAGORINSKIY, B.S., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn. red.

[The millionth tractor; on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant (1930-1960)] Millionnyi traktor; k 30-letiiu Stalingradskogo traktornogo zavoda (1930-1960). Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo 1960. 94 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Stalingradskiy traktornyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo. (Volgograd--Tractor industry)

YAS'KO, G.S. [IAs'ko, H.S.]

Increasing the economic efficiency of capital investment in the "Il'ich" Leather Factory in Berdichev. Leh. prom. no.4: 41-42 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

YASKO, L.V.

S/138/62/000/005/001/010
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I.N. (deceased); Nagibina, T.D.; Yasenkova, L.S.; Alikberova, G.I.; Yas'ko, L.V.

TITLE: Copolymers based on butadiene, isoprene and dimethylvinylethynyl carbinol

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1962, 1 - 4

TEXT: The article deals with the reaction of copolymerization in an emulsion of butadiene and isoprene with dimethylvinylethynyl carbinol (DMVEC), in the presence of various initiators. A comparative evaluation of the vulcanizates of these rubber bases is made. Monomers used in the reaction were: rectified butadiene, DMVEC (boiling point 58 - 59°C/13 mm, n_D^{15} 1.4786, d_4^{15} 0.8925), isoprene (boiling point 34°C, n_D^{21} 1.4203). The various initiators used were: potassium persulfate, diazoaminobenzene and glucose,diazoaminobenzene with hydroquinone. The physico-chemical properties are studied of the butadiene and DMVEC copolymers [ДК-30 (DK-30) and ДК-10 (DK-10)], and of the isoprene and DMVEC copolymers [ИК-30 (IK-30) and ИК-10 (IK-10)]. It was found in experiments that car-

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Copolymers based on butadiene, isoprene and ....

bon black vulcanizates of the butadiene and DMVEC copolymers have a high tensile strength, a sufficiently high thermal resistance, satisfactory wear and crack growth resistance in repeated bends. They are superior to vulcanizates of industrial butadiene-styrene and butadiene-nitrile rubbers [CKC-30 (SKS-30) and CKH -26 (SKN-26)]. The DK-30 copolymers, produced in the presence of diazoaminobenzene and glucose, have the highest mechanical strength. The thermomechanical indices of the former are higher than those of the SKN-26 copolymers. The physico-mechanical properties of the IK-30 copolymer vulcanizates (excluding crack growth) are on one level with rubbers based on industrial SKS-30 rubber, and are superior to the latter in their crack growth resistance. The IK-10 copolymer vulcanizates are inferior to rubbers based on the industrial SKS-30 rubber as to physico-mechanical properties, excepting frost resistance.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry at the AS USSR)

NAGIBINA, T.D.; YASENKOVA, L.S.; ALIKBEROVA, G.I.; YAS'KO, L.V.

Copolymerization of butadiene and isoprene with dimethylvinylethynylcarbinol at 5°C. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.7:6-8 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Butadiene) (Isoprene) (Alcohols)

NAGIBINA, T.D.; YASENKOVA, L.S.; YAS'KO, L.V.; ALIKBEROVA, G.I.

Isoprene and acrylonitrile copolymers. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.12:4 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ORLOV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: AVROV, N.N.; BASENKO, P.V.; VARLAMOV, D.A.; VASIL'YEV, I.I.; VLASOV, V.N.; VYLEGZHANINA, V.A.; ZHIVET'YEV, V.G.; ZAVADSKIY, I.S.; ZALESSKIY, Ye.Ya.; ZAKORYUKIN, D.S.; ISHCHENKO, I.N.; KACHIBAYA, I.D.; KISELEV, Ye.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.Z.; LISITSYN, V.I.; MESHCHERYAKOV, V.F.; NYURIN-VERTSBERG, R.L.; PEREPELITSA, V.M.; RYABKOV, A.D.; SKURIKHIN, I.P.; SOLOV'YEV, N.A.; YAS'KO, N.G.. GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Our farms in 1965] Nashi khoziaistva v 1965 godu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 230 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Agriculture)

STRELKOV, G.I.; YAS'KO, O.I.

Measuring the velocity of a luminous jet. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.5:93-95 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Jets--Fluid dynamics)

SHASHKOV, A.G.; YAS'KO, O.I.; SERGEYEV, V.L.; YUREVICH, F.B.

Electric arc heaters for obtaining high-temperature streams.
Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.1:115-129 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric arc) (Electric heating)

SERGEYEV, V. L.; TROFIMOV, V. P.; YEREVICH, F. B.; YAS'KO, O. I.

Some results of studying the operation of an electric arc heater with gas stabilization of the discharge. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.1:14-18 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric arc)

GARKAVYY, Ye.V.; YAS'KO, O.I.

Some temperature characteristics of an arc jet. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.11:50-51 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

YASKO, O. I.

"Generalization of volt-ampere characteristics of some types of electric arcs."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Heat & Mass Transfer, AS BSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038659 S/0170/64/000/004/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Kutateladze, S. S.; Yas'ko, O. I.

TITLE: Generalization of the characteristics of electric arc heaters

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: Electric arc heater, arc heater, electric arc, turbulent gas flow, gas vortex

ABSTRACT: Low-temperature heaters with turbulent gas stabilization air and nitrogen were used as an example to show the possibility of generalizing the volt-ampere characteristics of electric arc heaters. In this treatment of the problem, the independent parameters are the geometry of the anode and cathode, the geometry of the gas vortex, the intensity of the current passing through the electric arc, the gas flow rate, and the kind of gas. A criterial equation is derived which correlates the volt-ampere characteristics of such heaters. It was found that despite appreciable changes in the parameters, all the data can be represented by a single curve in generalized coordinates. This shows that even the description of such complex phenomenon as an electric arc can in certain

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038659

cases be carried out with a small number of criteria. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teplo-i massoobmena, AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of Heat and Mass Transfer, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63 DATE ACQ: 19May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KUTATELADZE, S.S.; YAS'KO, O.I.

Generalization of the characteristics of arc heaters. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.4:25-27 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

YAS'KO, O.I.

Generalization of the characteristics of electric arcs. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.12:112-116 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut teplo-i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

STHELKOV, O.I.; YAS'KO, O.I.

Using the method of photographic image scanning for determining the velocity of a high-temperature gas stream. Usp.nauch.fot. 9:219 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 61316-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWG(m) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020214 UR/0170/65/009/001/0061/0063
536.241

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37
B

AUTHOR: Yas'ko, O. I. 44,55 21,44,55

TITLE: The mechanism of heat transfer in an arc with transverse blowing

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1965, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, electric arc, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: The article attempts to prove that an electric arc with transverse blowing is characterized by turbulent heat transfer. The theoretical development is based on three equations: Ohms Law, the law of the conservation of energy, and the principle of the maximum. It is demonstrated that, at the temperatures which can be set up in the channel of an arc with blowing, the required blowing rates turn out to be considerably higher than the blowing rates of the arc. Transfer of energy within the limits of the column of the arc is effected by turbulence or by some other method. From these processes we must exclude transfer of energy by molecular thermal conductivity and other processes which depend on

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L 64316-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020214

the molecular constants and on the temperature gradient, since the molecular transfer coefficients do not enter into the system of determining magnitudes. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Institut teplo-i massoobmena AN BSSR, g. Minsk (Heat and Mass Transfer Institute of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 21326-65 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10 SSD/AFWL/BSD/AEDC(a)/ASD(f)-3/AS(mp)-2/AFETR

ACCESSION NR: AP5002034 S/0170/64/000/012/0112/0116

AUTHOR: Yas'ko, O. I.

TITLE: General characteristics of electric arcs

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 12, 1964, 112-116

TOPIC TAGS: electric arc, heat transfer, energy transfer, electric conduction, thermal conduction, turbulent heat transfer

ABSTRACT: From energy relations, a set of criteria is obtained for electric arcs, and the results are applied to the volt-ampere characteristics of the system. According to S. S. Kutateladze and O. I. Yas'ko (IFZh, No. 4, 1964), by neglecting all forms of heat transfer except energy transfer to the gas, a dimensional group may be obtained in the form $Ud/l = f(I^2/Gd)$, provided that δ_0 and h_0 are constant. For blowing or moving electric arcs (with heat transfer by turbulent conduction), the above expression can be modified to yield a dimensional group of the form $El/d_0\rho_0 h_0 W = f(I^2/\rho_0 h_0 \sigma_0 d_0^2 W)$. This can then be reduced to the volt-ampere characteristic $E/l = 3550\,(I^2/W)^{-0.76}$, where the coefficients have been determined experimentally. An equivalent dimensional group for stabilized arcs is given by $Ed^2/l = f(l/d)$. For

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L 21326-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002034

I/d < 10^4, by making use of experimental data, this functional relationship can be expressed by the equation $Ed^2/I = 400(I/d)^{-1.3}$, provided that the physical parameters δ, λ, and T remain constant. Thus, it is shown that the complex phenomenon associated with electric arcs can be represented by generalized characteristics. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR g. Minsk (Institute of Heat and Mass Transfer, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KOROTEYEV, A.S.; YAS'KO, O.I.

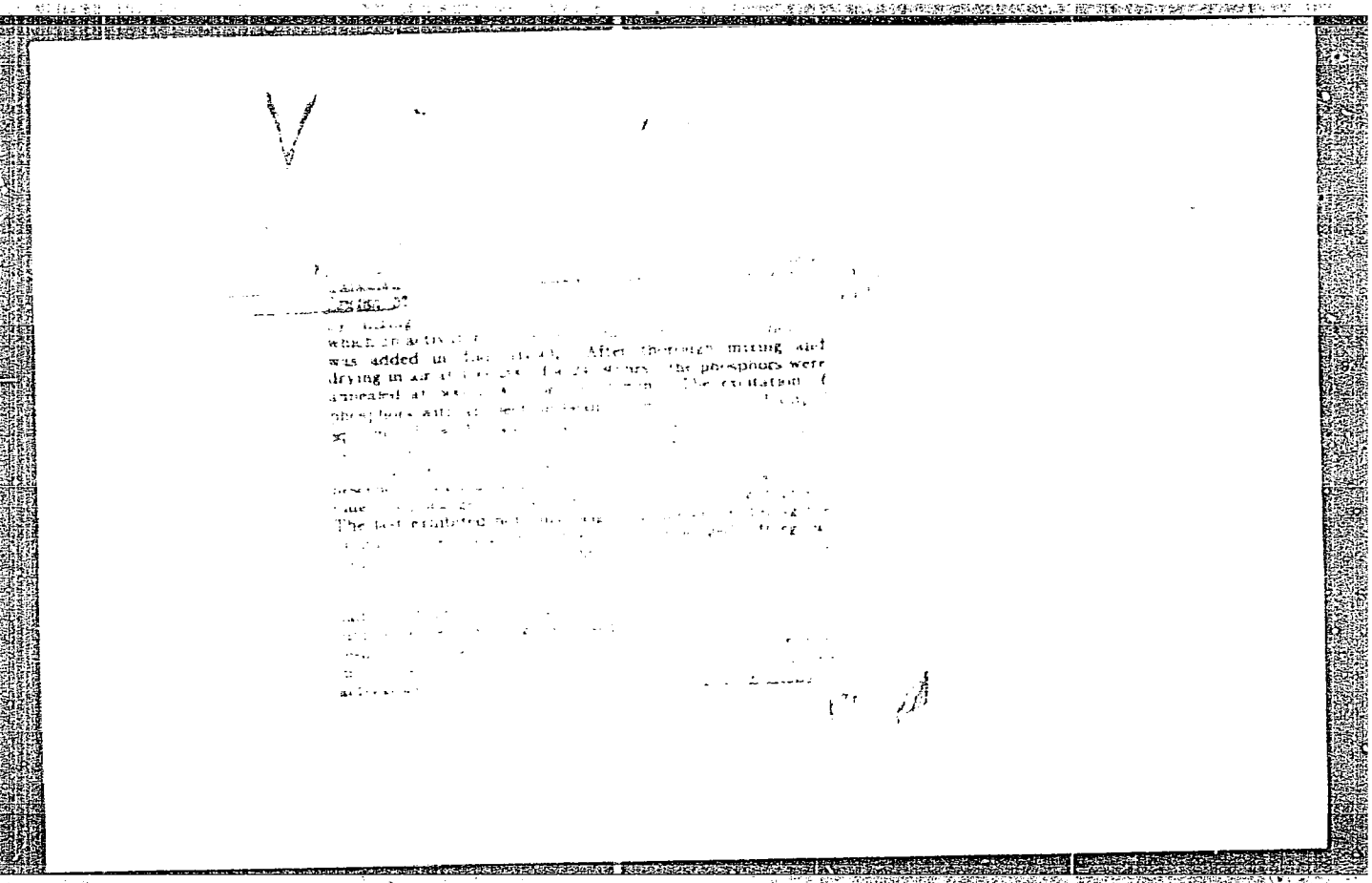
Generalization of the characteristics, in dimensionless criteria, of blown electric arcs. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 10 no.1:26-31 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk. Submitted July 30, 1965.

YAS'KO, P.

What are the advantages of short-time following of fall tillage? Zemledelie 26 no.9:28-29 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy agronom Shovgenovskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Adygeyskoy avtonomnoy oblasti.



YAS'KO, S.; YEVGEN'YEV, V. [IEvhen'iev, V.]

Railroad kaleidoscope. Znan.ta pratsia no.8:7 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Railroads)

BRYKIN, L., mashinist pod"yema; DEMIN, B., krepil'shchik; PERSHIN, V., slesar'; YAS'KO, Ya., gornyy master; VIGDERGAUZ, I.; KRYLOVSKAYA, I.

New living quarters, old mistakes. Sov.shakht. 10 no.4:34-35 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Redaktor shakhtnoy gazety "Slava Rodine" (for Vigdergauz).
2. Korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiy shakhter" (for Krylovskaya).
(Housing)

YASKOL'DOVICH, N.V.; GOLOVACH, N.N.

Induction vulcanizer. Ugol' 36 no.7:30 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Vulcanization) (Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

Yaskolko, V. Ya.

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories -- Instruments, Their Theory, Construction, and Use, H

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1325

Author: Nosenko, B. M., Revzin, L. S., and Yaskolko, V. Ya.

Institution: Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR

Title: Applications of $CaSO_4Mn$ in Dosimetry

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 4, 3-4 (Uzbek Summary)

Abstract: The possibility of the application of the phosphor $CaSO_4$-Mn to the dosimetry of β and γ-radiation over a broad range of intensities has been investigated. $CaSO_4$-Mn stores a considerable amount of light energy during cathode excitation and thermally radiates this energy, losing 30-50% of the total absorbed energy in 8 hours at an ambient temperature of 20-40°. The luminescence was recorded with a type FEU-19 photometer. The radiation dose was determined from the maximum photocurrent recorded during luminescence. For radiation doses of 0.005-40 roentgen the luminescence yield is proportional to the

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USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories -- Instruments, Their Theory, Construction, and Use, H

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1325

Abstract: radiation dosage; at higher dosages the luminescence yield decreases uniformly as the dose is increased. A drawback of the proposed phosphor is a loss in luminescence yield with time. The sensitivity of dosimeters using $CaSO_4$-Mn is equal to that of dosimeters using Sr-S-Sm-Eu. The proposed phosphor has the advantage that it cannot store light energy under irradiation with visible light, does not require a special device for IR light and additional thermal luminescence, and does not require corrective lead shielding of the dosimeter.

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YASKOLKO, V. YA.

27 19

Application of $CaSO_4$ in dosimetry. [illegible], L. S. Rezzin, and V. Ya. Yaskolko. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 26, 2040-8(1956).—The property of a phosphor of $CaSO_4$.Mn (I) to accumulate light under cathodic and x-ray excitation, with subsequent thermal radiation, leads to its application as a dosimeter of β- and γ-radiation. Ag^{110} and Co^{60} were used for measurements of γ-radiation and W^{185} for β-radiation. No significant difference was obtained on comparing dosimeters contg. phosphor SrS.Sm, Eu with that contg. I. The advantages of I were its insensitivity to visible light, thus eliminating the necessity of shielding, no need for infrared light and addnl. thermal radiation, and the effective at. no. of $CaSO_4$ is closer to the effective at. no. of air than that of SrS. Dosimeter contg. I permitted detn. of higher doses visually, by radiating it on a covered plate. Screens with I were used as dosimeters in work with radioactive substances and as exposure meters for γ-defectoscopy of photo and x-ray plates. Paul Paliyenko

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YASKOLKO, V. YA.

51-4-8/26

AUTHORS: Nosenko, B. M., Revzin, L. S. and Yaskolko, V. Ya.

TITLE: On Phosphors Based on $CaSO_4$. (O fosforakh na osnove $CaSO_4$).

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol.III, Nr. 4, pp.345-350. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phosphor $CaSO_4$-Mn was used to study far ultraviolet radiation of the sun (Ref.5). The property of storing the light-sum on excitation by short ultraviolet wavelengths and emitting it on heating, possessed by this phosphor, was found to be very useful.(Refs.5 and 7). The present authors found that $CaSO_4$-Mn can store light-sum on excitation with electrons (cathodoluminescence), X-rays, β-rays and γ-rays. This property makes it possible to use the phosphor as a dosimeter of radioactive radiations. The present paper reports results of a more detailed investigation of the properties of $CaSO_4$-Mn, some of which have already been published (Refs. 8, 9). The emission spectrum on electron excitation was recorded by a spectrograph ИСП-51 .

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On Phosphors Based on $CaSO_4$.

Photometric measurements of spectrograms were carried out using a microphotometer МФ-2. Pure $CaSO_4$ did not emit even when strong electron beams were directed on to it. Activation (from 0.1 to 10 mol.%) with Co, Fe, Mg, Tl, Ag, Pb, Zn, Ni and Mn made it possible to obtain emission in any region of the visible spectrum. Fine-grain structure, good binding properties and stability under ionic bombardment and thermal treatment, make $CaSO_4$ of special interest. Brightness of thermo-luminescence of the phosphors studied was measured by means of photo-multiplier. The magnitude of the photo-current was recorded on a film, together with temperature of the screen to which the phosphor was attached, the stored light-sum was found by integration of the area under the thermoluminescence curves. All the phosphors prepared could store light energy on excitation with electrons, X-rays, β-rays and γ-rays, emitting this energy on heating. $CaSO_4$-Mn was studied in greatest detail. Magnitude of the light-sum stored

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was no less than that stored on photo-excitation. On cathodo-excitation (i.e. by electrons) the light-sum stored depends on: duration of excitation, electron-current density and electron energy. At small charge densities produced by electrons the light-sum is approximately proportional to this charge density. At higher charge densities saturation of the light-sum occurs. At small charge densities the light-sum is also proportional to the electron energy, while in the region of saturation the light-sum varies as the square of the electron energy. If the phosphor is kept for a long time it gradually loses its stored light energy. An absolute value quoted by the authors for the light-sum stored on excitation with 5 keV energy is about 20 apostilb-minutes in the region close to saturation. The mechanism of the described storage effect in $CaSO_4$-Mn is undoubtedly of a recombination type, since Lepper (Ref.11) has showed that capture centres belong to $CaSO_4$ lattice and are not due to the activator. To find whether the mechanism of emission is mono- or bimolecular, $CaSO_4$-Mn was irradiated with β-rays from W^{185} and by

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Co^{60} γ-rays. The phosphor layer on the screen was 2-3 mg/cm^2 thick. The authors consider various criteria put forward in Refs. 13-15, and come to the conclusion that the emission mechanism in $CaSO_4$-Mn is bimolecular. To test the $CaSO_4$-Mn phosphor as a radioactive dosimeter it was deposited on metal screens in layers 2.6 mg/cm^2 thick, and was irradiated with γ-rays from Co^{60} and Ir^{192}, as well as with β-rays from W185. The light-sum stored on irradiation with β- and γ-rays was recorded by means of a photo-multiplier ФЭУ-19 and a galvanometer. From 0.005 to 50 rontgens the light-sum is proportional to the irradiation dose. At higher doses this proportionality is not obeyed, but saturation is not reached even at 1000 rontgens. The main disadvantage of the $CaSO_4$-Mn phosphor as a dosimeter is its loss with time of the light energy stored. For durations of storage not greater than 8 hours, $CaSO_4$-Mn is not inferior to SrS-Sm,Eu, and the accuracy of dosimeters made from $CaSO_4$-Mn and SrS-Sm,Eu is of the same order. The advantages of $CaSO_4$-Mn are as follows:

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On Phosphors Based on $CaSO_4$.

(A) Inability to store light energy under the action of visible light. (B) No special apparatus is needed to remove the residual light energy before next use. (C) The effective atomic number of $CaSO_4$ is closer to the effective atomic number of air than that of SrS. The authors thank Professor S. V. Starodubtsev for help in this work. There are 17 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Central Asia State University imeni V. I. Lenin, Chair of General Physics.
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YASKOLKO V. YA.

48-5-26/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHORS: Nosenko B.M., Revzin L.S. and Yaskolko V. Ya.

TITLE: On Phosphors Based on $CaSO_4$ (O fosforakh na osnove $CaSO_4$)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, pp 691-692 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Properties of phosphors based on $CaSO_4$ were studied at electronic excitation and also at gamma- and beta-irradiation. The thermal luminescence of $CaSO_4$-Mn was investigated in detail.

The activation of $CaSO_4$ by Co, Fe, Mg, Tl and Ag produced a weekly greenish luminescence, the activation by Pb produced dark blue, by Zn - sky-blue, by Ni - orange-red, and by Mn - bright light-green luminescence.

The $CaSO_4$ luminophore activated by any activator possessed thermal luminescence after electronic, gamma- and beta-excitation. The highest ability of storing was shown by $CaSO_4$-Mn.

The $CaSO_4$ phosphor was used as a dosage meter. Dosages from

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